9th Class Chemistry Guess Papers 2023

Our experienced staff tried its best to provide you with the maximum important material which can be asked in the board exam of chemistry. So we prepared these important guess papers of chemistry for the students of the 9th class science group. But you will be able to get good marks in chemistry if you make a practice of these helpful guess papers. These guess papers can be prepared online and can also be downloaded in pdf. **9th Class Chemistry Guess Papers 2023**.

CHAPTER NO.1

FUNDAMENTALS OF CHEMISTRY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The number of naturally occurring elements is.
    1. 02
    2. 08
    3. 108
    4. 114

2. Which one of the following is Empirical formula of Benzene?
    1. $C_2H_2O_4$
    2. 2nd C_2H_2O
    3. C_6H_6
    4. CH

3. Empirical formula of Glucose is.
    1. CH_2O
    2. CHO
    3. C_2HO
    4. C_2H_2O

4. The valance of iron in ferrous sulphate is.
    1. +2
    2. +3
    3. +4
    4. +5

5. Molecular mass of water is.
1. 18 amu
2. 18 g

3. Third 18 mg
4. 18 kg
5. How much mass is in one mole of water.
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 16
   4. 18
6. One amu is equivalent to.
   1. 1.66×10^{-24} mg
   2. 1.66×10^{-24} g
   3. 1.55×10^{-24} kg
   4. 1.66×10^{-23} g
7. Which one of the following molecule is not tri-atomic?
   1. H_2
   2. O_3
   3. H_2O
   4. CO_2
8. All of the following are triatomic molecule examples
   1. H_2
   2. O_2
   3. H_2O
   4. CO_2

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. What is meant by element? Explain with example
2. Define Valency. Write the Valency of Na.
3. Define Avogadro's number.
4. Define mole and give an example
5. Calculate the gram molecules in 40 g of phosphoric acid.
6. Define atomic mass unit.
7. Difference between Compound and Element.
8. What is meant by mixture? Give one example.
9. Define relative atomic mass on the basis of C-12
10. Define the molecular formula and give an example
11. Write down the chemical formula of water and sugar.
12. Differentiate between molecular mass and formula mass

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. State any three/five differences between compound and mixture.
2. The number of (CO_2) molecule in a pot is 3.01×10^{30} calculate the moles and mass.
3. Explain two types of molecules on the basis of types of atom.
4. Define Atomic number and Mass Number with example.

CHAPTER NO.2

STRUCTURE OF ATOM

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. So,Which one of the following shell contains of three sub –shells.
    1. O –Shell
    2. N – Shell
    3. L – Shell
    4. M – Shell
2. _____ consist of three sub –shell.
    1. M –Shell
    2. L – Shell
    3. N – Shell
    4. O – Shell

3. Deuterium is used to make.

1. Hard water
2. Soft water
3. Heavy water
4. Light water
5. Who discovered proton?
    1. Rutherford
    2. J.J.Thomson
    3. Neil Bohr
    4. Goldstein
6. The P subshell has.
    1. One orbital

2. Two Orbital
3. Three Orbital
4. Four Orbital

7. Who discovered proton?
    1. Rutherford
    2. J.J.Thomson
    3. Neil Bohr
    4. Goldstein

8. Sub –shell "P" can have maximum number of electrons.
    1. 1
    2. 4
    3. 6
    4. 8

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. So, Write down the observations of Rutherford atomic model.
2. Compare Rutherford's atomic theory and Bohr's atomic theory.
3. Write the electronic configuration of Sulphur
4. Write the electronic configuration of Chloride ions Cl-
5. What is meant by Quantum?
6. Write electronic configuration of carbon $^{12}C_6$ by using subshells.
7. Write down the electronic configuration of nitrogen. Its atomic number is 7.
8. defects of Rutherford's model.
9. What are canal rays?
10. Write electronic configuration of Aluminum.
11. atomic number and electronic configuration of Phosphorous.
12. Write the electronic configuration of an element having 11 electrons.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. How neutron was discovered? Write the properties.
2. Compare the difference between the Ruther Ford's and Neil Bohr's atomic theories.
3. State any four /five properties of Cathode rays.

CHAPTER NO. 3

PERIODIC TABLE AND PERIODICITY OF PROPERTIES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Who discovered the atomic number.
    1. Dalton
    2. Rutherford
    3. Bohr
    4. H. Mosely
2. How many block are there in modern periodic table of element.
    1. 3
    2. 4
    3. 5
    4. 6
3. The base of the modern periodic table is.
    1. Mass number
    2. Avogadro's number
    3. Atomic number
    4. Quantum number
4. Horizontal lines called.
    1. Periods
    2. Atomic number
    3. Short periods
    4. Long periods
5. How many groups are there in long form of periodic table?
    1. 5
    2. 18
    3. 10
    4. 20
6. Group 17 belongs.
    1. Halogen
    2. Nobel gases
    3. Alkali metals
    4. None
7. The distance between the nuclear of two carbon atoms.
    1. 154 Pm

2. 140 Pm

3. 110 Pm

4. 115 Pm

8. The electron negativity of nitrogen is.

1. 2

2. 3

3. 4

4. 5

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is meant by periods? Write the names elements of first period.
- Name the elements of 1st period of period table.
- What is the trend of ionization energy in the period and group?
- Define electron affinity with an example.
- Name the elements of 1st group.
- Define Ionization Energy.
- What is the trend of ionization energy in the Period?
- Define electronegativity. Write electronegativity of Nitrogen, oxygen and Florine.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Discuss any three important features of the modern periodic table.
- Define atomic radius. Give its trends in periods and group of the periodic table.
- Define Shielding Effect. Explain its trend in groups and periods.

CHAPTER NO. 4

STRUCTURE OF MOLECULES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of electrons participated in a single covalent bond.

1. 2

2. 3

3. 6

4. 8

2. How many electrons are involved in a triple covalent bond?
    1. 2
    2. 4
    3. 6
    4. 8
3. An example of a triple bond is.
    1. O2
    2. C2H4
    3. N2
    4. NH3
4. Which one is a polar molecule?
    1. O_2
    2. Cl_2
    3. HCl
    4. H_2
5. The force among the molecules is.
    1. Covalent force
    2. Metallic force
    3. Intermolecular force
    4. Ionic force
6. The transistor of electron between atoms results in.
    1. Metallic Bounding
    2. Ionic bounding
    3. Covalent bounding
    4. Coordinate covalent bounding.
7. A bond formed between two non –metals is expected to be.
    1. Covalent
    2. Ionic
    3. Polar covalent
    4. Coordinate covalent
8. Identify which pair has polar covalent bonds.
    1. O_2 and Cl_2
    2. But H_2O and HCl
    3. H_2O and N_2
    4. H_2O and C_2H_2

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define double covalent bonds and give examples.
2. Difference between donor atom and acceptor atom.
3. Define a non-polar covalent bond and give an example
4. Define bounding electrons.
5. What do you know about the triple covalent bonds? Give examples.
6. What is HF a weak sold?
7. Define polar covalent bond. Give one example
8. Difference between ion pair and bond pair of electrons.
9. Difference between polar covalent bond and non-polar covalent bond.
10. Which type of covalent bond formed in N_2 gas?
11. Why water has polar covalent bond?
12. What is meant by Metallic bond?

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Write down the properties of metals.
2. Explain Hydrogen bounding with one example.
3. How coordinate covalent bond is formed? Explain with examples.
4. State any four properties of covalent compounds

CHAPTER NO.5

PHYSICAL STATES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Atmospheric pressure is measured by voltmeter
   1. Manometer
   2. Barometer
   3. Lactometer
   4. 2. One atmospheric pressure is equal to how many Pascal?
   5. a) 101325
   6. 106075
   7. 10325
   8. 10523
   9. 3. Liquids are denser than gases_____ times.

10. a) 100
11. 1000
12. 10000
13. 100000

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is Charles's law? Write its equation.
- Describe the effect of temperature on evaporation.
- Why does evaporation increase with increase of temperature?
- Define evaporation and give an example.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- State Boyle's Law can be experimentally verified.
- Define boiling point. Explain how it is affected by different factors.
- What is vapor pressure? How it changes with changing temperature.
- Describe three factors that affect evaporation.

CHAPTER NO.6

SOLUTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The maximum components of the solution.
    1. 5
    2. 3
    3. 4
    4. 2
2. Which one of the following is solid in gas solution?
    1. Smoke in air
    2. Butter
    3. Brass
    4. Fog
3. The example of solution of a solid solute in a solid solvent is.

1. Fog
2. Brass
3. Cheese
4. Air

4. Concentration is the Ratio of
    1. Solvent to solute
    2. Solute to solution
    3. Solvent to solution
    4. Both a and b

5. The volume is cm3 of solute dissolved I n 100 grams of the solution is called.
    1. % m/m
    2. % m/v
    3. % v/m
    4. % v/v

6. The solubility of which one decreases by increasing temperature.
    1. $Ca(OH)_2$
    2. KNO_3
    3. NaCl
    4. $AgNO_3$

7. Which one is an example of suspension?
    1. Albumin solution
    2. Soap solution
    3. Starch solution
    4. Milk of magnesia

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define aqueous solution. Write its components.
2. Define unsaturated solution.
3. What is difference between solution and aqueous solution?
4. What do you mean by volume/volume%?
5. Difference between Concentrated solution and dilute solution.
6. Define saturated solution.
7. How much amount of KOH required to form 1 molar solution?
8. How molar solutions prepared.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Explain how dilute solutions are prepared from the concentrated solutions.
2. Write a comparison between suspension and colloid
3. Write the four characteristics of colloids

CHAPTER NO.7

ELECTROCHEMISTRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The addition of oxygen during a chemical reaction is called.
    1. Evaporation
    2. Condensation
    3. Reduction
    4. Oxidation
2. The addition of an electron to a substance is called.
    1. Oxidation
    2. Neutralization
    3. Reduction
    4. Ionization
3. Which one is not strong electrolytes?
    1. HCl
    2. CH3COOH
    3. NaOH
    4. H2SO4
4. Which one are strong electrolytes?
    1. Sugar
    2. Sodium Chloride
    3. Benzene
    4. Acetic acid
5. An example of a strong electrolyte is.
    1. CH3COOH
    2. Ca(OH)2
    3. C6H6
    4. NaOH
6. Which is not an electrolyte.

1. Sugar solution
2. Sulphuric acid solution
3. Lime solution
4. Sodium Chloride solution

7. The most common examples of corrosion is.
    1. So, Chemical decay
    2. But Rusting of iron
    3. Rusting of aluminum
    4. Rusting of tin

8. The formula of rust is.
    1. $Fe_2O_3.NH_2O$
    2. Fe_2O_3
    3. $Fe(OH)_2. H_2O$
    4. $Fe(OH)_2$

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Define oxidation and Reduction Reaction.
2. Define Redox Reaction. Give an example
3. So Define electrochemical cell. While the name of its types.
4. Define electrolyte. Give an example.
5. Which salt is used as an electrolyte in chromium electroplating?
6. Define Alloy and give example.
7. Calculate the oxidation number of sulfur in $H2SO_4$
8. Calculate the oxidation number of chlorine in $KClO_3$
9. Why is galvanizing done?
10. What is meant by electroplating?
11. What difference between corrosion and Rusting.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Write down four/Five rules for assigning an Oxidation number to an element.
- Define electroplating. Explain the electroplating of chromium in detail.
- What is electroplating? How electroplating of silver is carried out.
- Explain the redox reactions with the help of two examples.
- Explain the process of rusting of Iron.
- What is corrosion/ Write four methods for prevention of corrosion?

CHAPTER NO. 8

CHEMICAL REACTIVITY

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Metals forms ion carrying which charge.
    1. Unipositive
    2. Dipositive
    3. Try positive
    4. All
2. The most reactive metal is.
    1. Iron
    2. Gold
    3. Cesium
    4. Aluminum
3. Which metal easily breaks?
    1. Sodium
    2. Aluminum
    3. Selenium
    4. Magnesium
4. Which one of the following is the lightest metal?
    1. Ca
    2. Li
    3. Na
    4. Mg

SHORT QUESTIONS:

1. Write any two uses of Sodium.
2. Which metals are the most malleable and ductile?
3. Define Malleable and Ductile properties of metals.
4. But Write uses of Magnesium.
5. So Write down the names of any two moderate reactive metals.
6. Which is the most precious metal.
7. Define Metallic Character.

8. Write down two uses of Gold.
9. Write down the names of two very reactive metals.
10. Any two physical properties of nonmetals.
11. Why are Sodium Metals more reactive than magnesium.
12. Write tow uses of Silver.
13. Why platinum is used for making jewelry?
14. Write any two chemical properties of non-metals.

LONG QUESTIONS:

1. Write down four chemical properties of nonmetals.
2. Derive metals. Also, write three /four chemical properties of metals

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UNIT NO. 1.

INTRODUCTION TO BIOLOGY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The scientific study of animals is called.
1. Physics
2. Chemistry
3. Biology
4. Farming
5. The study of insect called.
    1. Taxonomy
2. Entomology
3. Biotechnology
4. Pharmacology
5. The study of Fossils is called.
    1. Immunology
3. Pharmacology
4. Paleontology
5. Parasitology
6. Jabir Bin Hayan was born in.
    1. Iraq
4. Iran
5. Pakistan
6. England
7. The founder of Medicine is.
    1. Jabir bin Hyan
5. Alrazi

6. Bu Ali Sina
7. Aristole
8. The author of Al-Qanoon fit –tib is.
    1. Ali Ibn e isa
6. Jabir bin Hayan
7. Bu Ali Sina
8. Abdul Malik Asma
9. The first Muslim Scientist who detailed studied animals was.
    1. Jibir Bin Hyaan
7. Abdul Malim Asmai
8. Bu Ali Sina
9. Al –Razi
10. The number of element in nature is.
    1. 13
8. 14
9. 15
10. 16
11. Bio elements is.
    1. Aluminium
9. Cobalt
10. Bromine
11. Carbon
12. Example of macromolecule is.
    1. Water
10. Glucose
11. Protein/Starch
12. Sodium Chloride
13. Which of these bio elements is in the highest percentage in protoplasm.
11. Carbon
12. Hydrogen
13. Oxygen
14. Nitrogen
15. Which of the tissues make the glandular tissue in animals.
    1. Epithellal
12. Connective
13. Muscular

14. So Nervous
15. Level of organization that is less definite in Plants is.

    1. Organism Level

13. Organ system level
14. Organ level
15. Tissue level
16. That is true about volvox?

    1. Unicellular prokaryotes

14. Unicellular eukaryotes
15. Colonial eukaryotes
16. Multicellular eukaryotes

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is immunology
- What are parasites?
- Write achievements of Bu Ali Sina in Biology.
- What are parasites?
- Why is Jabir bin Hayan Famous?
- What is meant by Bio elements?
- Define physiology and anatomy.
- But Write the famous writing of Abdul Malik Asmai
- So Differentiate between Population and community.
- What is Bios sphere level?
- Define Tissue and Organ also give example.
- What is species? Write an examples
- Write four names of unicellular organisms.

Long Questions

- Explain any Five Carriers of Biology
- Write a comprehensive note on Farming and Forestry.
- How Biology is related to other sciences? Describe any four

UNIT NO.2

SOLVING A BIOLOGICAL PROBLEM.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The first steps of solve a biological problem is.
1. Hypothesis
2. Observations
3. Deductions
4. Experimentation
5. Tentative explanation of observation called.
    1. Hypothesis
2. Experiment
3. Deduction
4. Problem
5. Logical results of hypothesis are called.
    1. Problem
3. Experiment
4. Deduction
5. Law
6. Scientific law and principle is an unelectable.
    1. Law
4. Theories
5. Results
6. None of these
7. Malaria is spread in sparrows by mosquito.
5. Culex mosquito
6. Anopheles mosquito
7. Marshy areas
8. Viruses
9. An Italian word "Mala" means.
    1. Bad
6. Air
7. Good
8. Water

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Scientific Method.
- Write down the names of steps includes in Biological method.

- What is the role of Hypothesis?
- Write characteristics of a Hypothesis.
- Explain deduction.
- Define theory.
- Man has been a biologist science long. Explain
- What is meant by biological problem?
- Write two Characteristics of good hypothesis.
- What is meant by Data organization?
- Define Ratio and Proportion.
- Write down the important observation of A.F.A. King.

UNIT NO. 3

BIODIVERSITY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE.

1. The basic unit of classification is.
1. Class
2. Species
3. Genes
4. Family
5. To which kingdom viruses belong?
    1. Monera
2. Protista
3. Fungi
4. None
5. A related group of genera comprises.
    1. Order
3. Family
4. Class
5. Phylum
6. The Biggest taxone is.
    1. Class
4. Phylum
5. Kingdom
6. Family

7. Five kingdom system introduce by.
   1. Marqulis and Schwarts
5. Robert Whittaker
6. Ernest Hackel
7. Tonifort
8. Scientific name of Onion is.
   1. Allum Cepa
6. Asterias rubens
7. Zea mays
8. Felis domsticus

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Describe aims of classification.
- What is meant by Taxonomic Hierarchy?
- Define Kingdom Monera and give example
- Write three characteristics of Kingdom Monera
- What is the basic unit of classification? Define it
- Define Species
- Give reason why viruses not included in five kingdom
- How fungi differ from other plants? Write two points.
- Name are Extinct Species? Give two examples.
- Discuss Viruses are livings or non-livings.
- What is difference between taxonomy and systematics?
- Describe two causes of Deforestation.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Describe the significance of Binomial nomenclature with example.
- What is meant by Taxonomy? Write Taxonomic Hierarchy in order.

UNIT NO. 4

CELLS AND TISSUES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Human body is made of about………………… type of cells.

1. 200
2. 300
3. 400
4. 500
5. In plant major component of cell wall is.
    1. Lignin
2. Cellulose
3. Chitin
4. Peptidoglycan
5. Cell wall of fungi has.
3. Protein
4. Chitin
5. Cellulose
6. Fats
7. Cell wall of prokaryotes composed of chemical.
    1. Plasmodesmeta
4. Peptidoglycan
5. Chromatin
6. Stroma
7. Which organism has no cell wall?
    1. Plants
5. Bacteria
6. Animals
7. Fungi
8. Sites where proteins are synthesized.
6. Mitochondria
7. Nucleus
8. Plastids
9. Ribosomes
10. Ribosome are sites of synthesizing.
    1. Protein
7. RNA
8. DNA
9. Carbohydrates
10. The sites of Aerobic Respiration is cell are.
    1. Golgi bodies

8. Mitochondria
9. Ribosomes
10. Nucleus.
11. Which of organelles have own DNA?

    1. Chloroplast

9. Ribosomes
10. Mitochondria
11. All of these
12. What is the function of chloroplast?

    1. Production of ATP

10. Production of Proteins
11. Photosynthesis
12. Production of ADP
13. Ribosomes are constructed.

    1. Endoplasmic Reticulum

11. Nucleoid
12. Nucleolus
13. Nucleosomes
14. The function of Mitochondria.
12. Lipid storage
13. Protein synthesis
14. Photosynthesis
15. Cellular Respiration
16. Cell membrane is mainly composed of.

    1. Lignin

13. Proteins and Lipids
14. Cholesterol
15. Peptidoglycan
16. Microtubules are made up of a protein.

    1. Tubulin

14. Actin
15. Lipids
16. Carbohydrate

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- State the cell theory.
- What is meant by Hypertonic and Hypotonic solutions?
- What is Endocytosis? Give types. What is Cytoskeleton?
- Draw the diagram of mitochondria and write the name of its two parts.
- What are sclerenchyma tissues?
- Describe two functions of cytoplasm.
- Describe two functions of cell membrane.
- Write two functions of lysosomes.
- What is the function of Mitochondria?
- Write the functions of smooth endoplasmic reticulum.
- What is exocytosis?
- What is lysosomes?
- Write two functions of centrosomes.
- Define Facillated diffusion.
- Write difference between prokaryotes and Eukaryotes.
- Define Diffusion.
- What is meant by Osmosis? Also define active transport
- What is Exocytosis.
- What is the difference between Diffusion and Osmosis?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Difference between Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells.
- Define compound tissues and explain compound tissues found in vascular platns.
- Describe function of Cell membrane and explain fluid mosaic model
- Explain the structure and functions of Xylum and Phloem.
- Describe the structure of cell wall.

UNIT NO. 5

CELL CYCLE.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. In which stage of cell cycle most cell spend their lives.
1. Prophase
2. Metaphase

3. Telophase
4. Interphase
5. The phase in which cell prepare it self for division is called.
    1. Inter phase
2. Prophase
3. Metaphase
4. Anaphase
5. The phase in which s-phase cell duplicates its co-phase chromosomes.
3. 1 Phase
4. S phase
5. G2 Phase
6. G0 Phase
7. Sea star gains its lost arm by.
    1. Budding
4. Meosis
5. Mitosis
6. Fragmentation

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Difference between chromatin and chromosome.
- Difference between S-Phase and G2 phase.
- Define cytokinesis
- What basic difference in cell division of plants and animals.
- Define Meiosis.
- Which biologist discover meiosis.
- Explain S-Phase in cell cycle. Define alternation of generations.
-
- What is meant by G-1 Phase?
- How cytokinesis occur in animal cells.
- What is phragmoplast? How it forms?
- Define alternation of generation.
- Describe G0 Phase.
- When and who discovered the process of Mitosis.
- What is meant by Metastasis?
- Differentiate between somatic and germs cells.

- Define synapsis.
- Define Meiosis. Which biological discover Meiosis.
- Write difference between mitosis and meiosis.
- Define Crossing over.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What is cell cycle? Explain G1 phase, s-Phase and G0 phase.
- Compare mitosis and Meiosis.
- Write down the significance of Meiosis
- What is the significance of Mitosis?

UNIT NO.6

ENZYMES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Who first uses the term Enzymes?
1. Zacharias Johnson
2. Robert Brown
3. Winholm Kuhne
4. Louis Pasture
5. Which scientist gave the concept of Metabolism first .
   1. Ibn –e- Nafees
2. Jabir
3. Newton
4. Willim
5. The molecule at which enzyme act is called.
   1. Active sige
3. Cofactor
4. Prosthetic group
5. Substrate
6. To which group of molecules enzymes belongs?
4. Carbohydrates
5. Proteins
6. Lipids

7. Nucleic acid.
8. Almost all enzyme are.
    1. Carbohydrates
5. Proteins
6. Fats
7. None of these
8. In 1894 "Lock and Key Model proposed by"
    1. Aristotle
6. Robert Hooke
7. Emil Fisher
8. Lois pasture
9. In which medium enzyme trypsin works?
    1. Alkaline
7. Acidic
8. Neutral
9. Slight basic
10. Amylase enzyme act on.
8. Carbohydrate
9. Proteins
10. Lipids
11. Starch

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Difference between Extra cellular and Intracellular enzymes.
- What factor affect the rate of enzyme reaction? Write name.
- Write two benefits of active site.
- Who give the concept of Metabolism? Also define metabolism.
- What is metabolic pathways
- What is optimum temperature for the working of an enzyme? Give an example.
- Who put forward the Lock and Key Model? Write definition.
- What is substrate concentration?
- Define optimum temperature. What is optimum temperature of Human enzyme?
- Define induced fit model. Who suggested this model?
- Define Co factor and Co-Enzyme.
- What is the difference between prosthetic group and co –enzyme?

- Define activation Energy.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What are enzymes? Describe 5 Characteristic of enzyme.
- The Lock and Key model of enzyme action.
- Describe two models for enzyme action mechanism

UNIT NO.7

BIOENERGETICS.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. One molecule of ATP release energy.
1. 7.3 Kcal
2. 7.4 Kcal
3. 7.6 Kcal
4. 7.5 Kcal
5. Each ATP Molecule has the number of sub units.
   1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. The loss of electron from atom is called.
   1. Reduction
3. Oxidation
4. Anabolism
5. Catabolism
6. Main photosynthetic pigment is.
   1. Chlrophyll 'b'
4. Chlorophyll 'a'
5. Carotenoids
6. Xanthophylts
7. The whole series of light reactions is called.
   1. S-Scheme
5. Z-Scheme

6. L- Scheme
7. None of these
8. How much ATP molecules are formed during cellular respiration?
    1. 40
6. 38
7. 63
8. 36

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define oxidation and reduction.
- Define Aerobic Respiration and write its equation.
- Difference between Light and dark reaction.
- Define Light reaction
- What is difference between aerobic and anaerobic respiration.
- What are anaerobes? Write two examples.
- Difference between photosynthesis and respiration.
- Write down the three subunits of ATP.
- Draw a simple equation for photosynthesis.
- Define glycolysis.
- Draw a simple equation for photosynthesis.
- Write down the three subunits of ATP.
- What is Photosynthesis? Write its equation.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What do you mean by photosynthesis? Describe difference between photosynthesis and respiration.
- Describe the mechanism of respiration.
- Explain the summary of light reaction and draw a diagram of Z-Scheme.

UNIT NO. 8

NUTRITION.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which mineral is essential for development and maintenance of bone and teeth?

1. Potassium
2. Sodium
3. Iodine
4. Calcium
5. Disease cause by the deficiency of vitamin C is.
   1. Scurvy
2. Rickets
3. Goiter
4. Malaria
5. Which disease cause by the deficiency of vitamin A.
   1. 04
3. 09
4. 06
5. 07
6. The process of taking food in the body is called.
   1. Digestion
4. Ingestion
5. Absorption
6. Assimilation
7. Elimination of undigested food from the body is called.
   1. Ingestion
5. Absorption
6. Digestion
7. None of these
8. The disease caused by deficiency of protein is.
   1. Colour blindness
6. Marasmus
7. Osteoarthritus
8. Goiter
9. The process of breaking down of large droplets of fat into small droplets called.
   1. Digestion
7. Peristalsis
8. Emulsification
9. Absorption

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Nutrition.
- What is the role of magnesium is plants.
- Difference between Macronutrients and Micronutrients.
- How does iodine function in our body?
- What is Chyme?
- What are Lipids? Also describe types of fatty acids.
- What is night blindness?
- Describe two function of HCl.
- What do you mean by Vitamin? Write the name of its types.
- What is protein and from where we get it?
- Define Villi.
- What are water soluble vitamins? Give two examples.
- What is gastric juice? Name the enzyme present is Gastric juice.
- What is the effect of HCl on pepsin?
- Write the role of potassium and calcium is human body.
- What is Appendix?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Importance of Fertilizers.
- Write a note on Lipids
- Write a note on Water and Dietary fibre in diet.

UNIT NO. 9

TRANSPORT.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Which cells of blood responsible for clotting.
1. Platelets
2. Erythrocytes
3. Neutro phils
4. Basophils
5. Which protein is responsible for clotting?
    1. Albumin
2. Fibronogen
3. Globulin

4. Hemoglobin
5. The most plants food is transported I the form of.
   1. Proteins
3. Starch
4. Sucrose
5. Glucose
6. In a tissue capillaries join to form small veins.
   1. Lumen
4. Venules
5. Capillaries
6. Artereies
7. Which blood group contains antigen A.
   1. A
5. AB
6. B
7. O
8. An artery that supplies blood to liver.
   1. Renal artery
6. Femoral artery
7. Hepatic artery
8. Coronary artery

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Write function of roots hairs in the roots of plants.
- Write down four factors affecting the rate of transpiration.
- How is plasma separated from blood?
- Describe two functions of white blood cells in human body.
- What the effect of Air humidity on the rate of transpiration.
- What is meant by sink?
- Define pressure flow Mechanism.
- What is meant by transpiration? Describe mode of transpiration.
- How does human heart work as a double pump?
- Write the names of four agents which cause cardio muscular diseases.
- What is Angina Pectoris?
- Differentiate between Biscuspid and Tricuspid valve.
- Differentiate between Cardiac diastole and Ventricular systole.

- You see the pus in the infection of skin. How it formed?
- What is meant by wind? Write its effect on transpiration.
- What do you mean by pus? How is it formed?
- How does dengue spread?
- Write the names of different chambers of human heart.
- What is systemic circulation?
- What is blood? Write the name of its parts.
- Write the symptoms of Dengue Fever.

Guess Papers of Physics for 9th Class

These important guess papers of physics are available in softcopy form here for students in the 9th class. The students can get ideas from these guess papers and can practice these guess papers for better performance in the examination. You can download the 9th physics guess paper 2023 in pdf files from here.9th Class Physics Guess Papers 2023. Those questions which are most probable to ask in the board exam are given in these guess papers. The most important questions are given in these guess papers so that the students can get ready for better performance in the exam.9th Class Physics Guess Papers 2023.

UNIT NO. 1

PHYSICAL QUANTITIES AND MEASUREMENT
MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of significant figures in 0.00580 km is.
   1. 5
   2. 6
   3. 3
   4. 2
5. The number of base units in SI are.
   1. 5
   2. 6
   3. 7
   4. 9
5. Amount of a substance in term of number is measured in.
   1. Gram
   2. Kilogram
   3. Newton
   4. Mole
5. An interval of 200 micro second is equivalent to.
   1. 0.2 s
   2. 0.02 s
   3. 2×10^{-4} s
   4. 2×10^{-6} s
5. The smallest quantity among these is.
   1. 0.01 g
   2. 2 mg
   3. 100 g

4. 5000 mg

<u>SHORT QUESTIONS:</u>
- Define base quantities.
- Write down rules to find the significant digits.
- Define base quantities and units.
- What is meant by significant figures? How many significant figures are in?
- Define physical quantities and derived quantities.
- What is vernier calipers? Write the least count of vernier calipers.
- What role SI Units have played in the development of science.

<u>LONG QUESTIONS:</u>
<u>NO LONG QUESTIONS IN THIS CHAPTER.</u>

UNIT NO. 2

KINEMATICS.

<u>MULTIPLE CHOICE:</u>
1. Falcon can fly at speed of.

1. 200 kmh^{-1}
2. 17 kmh^{-1}
3. 100 kmh^{-1}
4. 70 kmh^{-1}
5. The acceleration of a body failing down freely is approximately.

1. 110 m^{2}s^{-2}
2. 10 ms^{-2}
3. 50 ms^{-1}
4. 20 m^{2}s^{-1}
5. Which of the following is a vector quantity.

1. Speed

2. Distance

3. Displacement

4. Power

5. If an object is moving with constant speed than its distance –time graph will be a straight line.

1. Along time- axis

2. Along distance-axis

3. Parallel to time-axis

4. Inclined to time –axis

5. By dividing displacement of a moving body with time we obtain.
1. Speed
2. Velocity
3. Displacement
4. Distance
5. 36 kmh $^{-1}$ is equal to.
1.
2. 20 ms^{-1}
3. 25 ms^{-1}
4. 50 ms^{-1}

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- How is a vector represented?
- Differentiate between variable and uniform speed.
- Define speed and write its units.
- Convert 50 kmh^{-1} speed of a body into ms^{-1}
- What is difference between positive acceleration and negative acceleration?
- Uniform velocity
- Define uniform speed and uniform velocity
- Define gravitational acceleration and write its value is SI units.
- Write equation of motion for uniformly acceleration motion.
- A train starts from rest with an acceleration of 0.5 ms^{-2}. Find its speed in Kmh^{-1}. When it has moves through 100 m.
- How can vector quantities be represented graphically?

LONG QUESTIONS/NUMERICAL:

- Example 2.5
- Derive second equation
- Prove with the help of graph Vf – Vi + at
- Prove it graphically by diagram s = vit + ½ at
- A car has a velocity of 10 ms^{-1} if acceleration at 0.75 for half minute. Find the distance travelled during this time and final velocity of the car.
- A stone is dropped from the top of a tower. The stone hits the ground after 5 seconds. Find (i) The height of tower (ii) The velocity with which the above hits the ground.
- Drive third equation of motion.

CHAPTER NO.3

DYNAMICS

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Equation of momentum is.
   1. Momentum
   2. Friction
   3. Power
   4. Work
   5. Coefficient of friction meo between the tyre and wet road is.
   1. Q.2
   2. 0.6
   3. 0.8
   4. 1
   5. First law of Newton is applicable in the absences of which of the following.
   1. Force
   2. Net force
   3. Friction
   4. Momentum

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define Newton's second law of motion and give equation.
- Define Inertia and momentum.
- State Newton's third law of motion and write two examples.
- Write difference between Mass and Weight.
- When a gun is fired, it recoiled why.
- Give two examples of law of conservation of momentum.
- Why rolling friction is less than sliding friction?
- What is Atwood Machine? Give its one use. Define force and its unit.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- How much time is required to change 22 Ns momentum in a body by a force of 20 N?
- State Newton's first law of motion. Why is it called law of inertia?
- Define rate of change of momentum and also drive its equation.
- State second law of motion and drive equation f = ma.
- A body has weight 20 N. How much force is required to move it vertically upward with an acceleration of 2 ms^{-2}

CHAPTER NO.4.

TURNING EFFECT OF FORCES.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The number of perpendicular components of a vector is.
   1. 1
   2. 2
   3. 3
   4. 4
5. The centre of gravity of irregular shaped body can be found with help of.
   1. Gravity
   2. Merle rod
   3. Plump line
   4. Screw gauge.
5. Two equal but unlike parallel force having different line of action produce.
   1. A torque
   2. A couple
   3. Equilibrium
   4. Neutral aquarium.
5. The number of vectors that can be added by head to tall rule is.
   1. 2
   2. 3
   3. 4
   4. Any number
5. If 10 Newton force is making an angle 30 o with x-axis then value of horizontally component
   1. 4 N
   2. 5 N
   3. 7 N
   4. 0.7 N
5. Racing cars made stable by.
   1. Increasing their speed
   2. Decreasing their mass
   3. Lowering their centre of gravity
   4. Decreasing their width

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is resultant of force?
- What is rigid body?

- Define axis of rotation.
- When a body is said to be in equilibrium.

<u>LONG QUESTIONS:</u>
- What is resolution of force? Resolve of force F into its perpendicular components.
- Find a force from its perpendicular component by using a figure.
- Find the perpendicular components of a force of 50 N making an angle of 30 o with x-axis.
-

CHAPTER NO. 5

<u>GRAVITATION:</u>

MULTIPLE CHOICE:
1. The value of gravitational field strength near the surface of earth is.
1. 20 N kg
2. 30 N kg
3. 5 N kg
4. 10 N kg
5. Mass of the earth is
1. Increase in mass of the body
2. Increase in altitude
3. Decrease in attitude
4. None of the above
5. The value of g on moon's surface is 1.6 ms-2. What will be the weight of a 100 kg body on the surface of the moon?
1. 100 N
2. 160 N
3. 1000 N
4. 1600 N

SHORT QUESIOTNS:

- What do you known about G? Also write its value.
- Define mass of earth.
- Why we cannot fast gravitational force around us?
- Define gravitational field.
- Give the orbital speed formula for artificial satellite.

- Define force of gravitation and give one example
- What is the height and speed of Geo stationary satellite from the surface of the earth.
- State the law of gravitation and write its formula.

<u>LONG QUESTIONS:</u>
- What do you mean by artificial satellite?

CHAPTER NO.6

WORK AND ENERGY.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The SI unit of Power.
1. Newton
2. Watt
3. Joule
4. Coulomb
5. The energy stored in a dam is.
1. Electric energy
2. Potential energy
3. Chemical energy
4. Nuclear energy
5. In Einstein 's mass energy equation, c is the
1. Energy
2. Torque
3. Power
4. Momentum
5. In a dam the water energy is called.
1. Heat energy
2. Electrical energy
3. G.P.E
4. Mechanical energy
5. Einstein mass energy equation is.
1. J
2. N

3. Ns
4. m
5. Work done is maximum when angle between force and displacement is.
1. 45°
2. 0°
3. 60°
4. 90°

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- Define work. What is its SI unit?
- Define K.E. and derive its relation.
- A machine does 4 joule of work in 2 sec. Calculate its work.
- Define Potential energy and derive its relation.
- Define energy. Give two types of mechanical energy.
- Define unit of work.
- What is meant by the efficiency of a system?
- Define power and watt.
- What is magma?
- Write a brief note on Einstein mass energy equation.
- State law of conservation of energy.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Explain two major renewable sources of energy.
- A motor boat moves at a steady speed of 4 ms-1 water resistance acting on it is 4000 N calculate the power of its engine.
- Explain how energy is obtained from solar house heating and solar cells.
- Calculate the power of pump which can lift 70 kg of water through a vertical height 16 meters in 10 seconds. Also find the power of the pump, convert its power into horse power.
- Explain how energy is obtained from solar house heating and solar cells.
- Calculate the power of pump which can lift 70 kg of water through a vertical height 16 meters in 10 seconds. Also find the power of the pump, convert its power into horse power.
- A man pulls a block with a force of 300 N through 50 m in 60 s. Find power used by him to pull the block.
- A 50 kg man moved 25 steps up in 20 s. Find his power if each slop is 16 cm high.

UNIT NO. 7

PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. One litre is equal to.

    1. 1 kgm^{-1}
    2. 100 kgm^{-1}
    3. 10^{-1}m^{-1}
    4. 10^{-1}m^{-1}
    5. SI unit of pressure is.

    1. N
    2. Nm
    3. J
    4. Nm-1
    5. In SI system, unit of density

    1. Kgm-1
    2. K gm-2
    3. Kg m-3
    4. Kg m
    5. In which of the following state molecules do not leave their position.

    1. Solid
    2. Liquid
    3. Gas
    4. Plasma
    5. Pascal is equal to.

    1. 10^{-4} Nm^{-2}
    2. 1 Nm^{-2}
    3. 10^2 Nm^{-2}
    4. 10^3 Nm^{-2}

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is barometer?
- State Pascal's law
- Difference between Stress and Strain.
- Define the term pressure. Give its S.I.unit.
- Elasticity and Stress?
- elasticity?

- What is Hook's law? What is meant by elastic limit?
- How does vacuum cleaner work?
- Give three application of Pascal's law.
- Define stress with its unit.
- Define Young's modulus.
- Difference between Strain and Tensile of strain.
- Write two examples of applications of Pascal's law.
- What is meant by atmospheric pressure?
- State Archimedes principle.
- State Hook's law. What is meant by elastic limit?

LONG QUESTIONS:

- The mass of 200 cm3 of stone in 500 g. Find as density
- A cube of glass of 5 cm side and mass 306 g has a cavity inside it. If the density of glass is 2.55 gcm-3. Find the volume of the cavity.
- A wooden block measuring 40 cm x 10 cm x 5 cm has a mass 850 g. Find the density of wood.
- The density of air is 1.3 kgm-1. Find of air in a room measuring 8m x 5m x 4m

CHAPTER NO. 8

THERMAL PROPERTIES OF MATTER.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. Rate of flow of heat is equal to.
1. Copper
2. Ice
3. Water
4. Mercury

SHORT QUESTONS:

- Define Temperature.
- How evaporation differs from vaporization.
- Define latent heat of vaporization.
- How temperature determines the direction of flow of heat.
- Thermal equilibrium.
- co-efficient of linear thermal expansion and what its SI unit is.

- "Volume thermal expansion' and "temperature co-efficient of volume expansion.
- Latent Heat of fusion.
- What is meant by specific heat?
- Write any two uses of thermal expansion in our daily life.
- What is meant by bimetallic strip
-

LONG QUESTIONS:

- Define linear thermal expansion in solids. Derive its formula.
- Explain the liner thermal expansion is solids.

CHAPTER NO.9

TRANSFER OF HEAT.

MULTIPLE CHOICE:

1. The way by which transfer of heat takes place are.
1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4
5. The units of thermal conductivity to.
1. Wmk
2. $Wm^{-1}k^{-1}$
3. Wmk^{-1}
4. Wm^2k^{-1}
5. Thermal conductivity of air is.
1. 0.08
2. 0.03
3. 0.2
4. 0.026
5. Global warming is due to a gas.
1. Oxygen
2. Carbon di oxide
3. Carbon mono oxide
4. Chlorine

5. In solids, heat is transferred by.
1. Radiation
2. Conduction
3. Convection
4. Absorption
5. What happens to the thermal conductivity of a watt if its thickness is doubled?
1. Becomes double
2. Remain the same
3. Becomes half
4. Become one fourth
5. Metals are good conductor of heat due to.
1. Free electron
2. Bigger sure of their momentum
3. Smaller size of their molecules
4. Rapid vibration of their atoms
5. False celling is done to.
1. Lower the height of celling
2. Keep the root clean
3. Cool the room
4. Insulate the celling.
5. Rooms are heated using gas heaters by.
1. Conduction only
2. Convection and radiation
3. Radiation only
4. Convection only
5. Land Breeze blows from.
1. Land Breeze blows from
2. Sea to land during might
3. Sea to land during the day
4. Land to sea during the day

SHORT QUESTIONS:

- What is meant by transfer of heat? Write way by which transfer of heat takes place.
- Write names of any two birds who are expert thermal climbers.

- Where is convection currents used?
- Mention the use of Leslie cube
- Define radiation. Write down the factors at which the rate of emission of radiations depends.
- Why are the metals good conductors of heat?
- What is meant by gliding?
- What causes of glider to remain in air?
- Define Thermal conductivity and write its equation.
- Define convecti
- land breeze and sea breeze.
- Describe relation of radiation of heat and surface are.
- Write methods of heat transfer.

LONG QUESTIONS:

- What measures do you suggest to conserve energy in houses?
- Define radiations how heat reaches us from sun?
- Write use of Leslie Cube. Explain how various surfaces of it can be compared.
- Explain the reasons of sea breeze blows during the day and land breeze blows during night.

9th Class Pak Study Guess Paper 2023 Punjab Board

Short Questions:Unit #1

1. Toheed?
2. Aqeedah e Risalat?
3. Nazrya Pakistan?
4. Allama Iqbal ne Muslim millet K bare kya frmaya??
5. Do Qomi nazrya?
6. Aqliyyeton se mutalliq Quaid ka frman?
7. Lafz Pakistan kub tujweez kya gya??

Long Questions

1. Islami iqdar jo nazrya Pakistan ki asaas hain?
2. Allama Iqbal k irshadat ki roshni Main nazrya Pakistan?
3. Hindustan Main muslmano ki muashi halet??

Short Questions: Unit #2

1. Crips mission ki Teen tjaaweez?
2. Jinnah Gandhi muzakrat 1944 Quaid ka jwab?
3. Kabeena mission main plan main sobai group ki tushkeel??
4. Qrar Dad e Pakistan ka mutn??
5. Aboori hkoomut mai shamil wuzra K names??
6. Rollet Act 1919 pr Quaid ka moaqquf??
7. Quaid ne Safeer e amn ka khitab kaise paya???

Long Questions

1. Quaid ka Pakistan ki tushkeel Main kirdar?
2. Hindustan main no abadyati nizam??
3. Cabina mission plan 1946 ???

Short Questions: Unit #3

1. Junglat ki kmi ki wjoohat???

2. Pakistan ka muhalle wqoo??
3. Zmeeni aloodgi Main kmi k lye iqdamat??
4. Drra tochi OR Gomal kis pharri silsile pr waqe hai??
5. 5 glaciers K names??
6. Pakistan K 5 qudrti khitton K names??
7. Toba kakerr ka pharri silsila khaan waqe hai??
8. Durend line kise kehte hain? Mahol se kya murad?
9. Pakistan K 2 berajon K names?

Long Questions

1. Aabo hwa ka insani zindgi pr asr?
2. Dryaon ka nizam? Junglaat ki ahmyet?
3. Mahol ko drpesh khutraat??

Short Questions: Unit #4

1. 1956 k aain ki 5 islami dufaat?
2. 1965 ki jung Main behrya ka kirdar?
3. 1965 ki jung K 2 asbaab?
4. Malakund division kaise bna?
5. Muashi traqqi??
6. Wahid shehryet?
7. Radcliffe ki ghair munsfana tuqseem??
8. Union council OR Union committee ?
9. Pakistan ki ibtdai mushklaat?
10. Qrar daad e Mqaasid?
11. Mushrqi Pakistan ki alehdgi ki wjoohat? 1962 ka aain??

9th class Urdu important short questions

Important short questions of 9th Class Urdu are given in the guess paper. The 9th Class Urdu detailed guess paper includes the following components:

- short questions
- important Letters
- Khulasa
- poems
- dialogues
- applications
- ashaar
- jumlon ki takmeel
- jumlon ki darustgi
- nazam k ashaar

9th Class Math Guess Papers 2023

UNIT NO.1

MATRICES AND DETERMINANTS

EXERCISE NO. 1.1

1. Q.3

EXERCISE NO.1.2

1. Q.5, (c), (e)
2. Q.6 (i) (ii)

EXERCISE NO. 1.3

1. Q.2 (f)
2. Q.3 (vii)
3. Q.4 (iv)
4. Q.5 (vii, ix, x)
5. Q.6.
6. Q.7
7. Q.8

EXERCISE NO. 1.4

1. Q.2
2. Q.3 (i , ii, v)
3. Q.4.(a),(b) (d)
4. Q.5 (iv)
5. Q.6 (ii)

EXERCISE NO. 1.5

1. Q.1 (ii)
2. Q.2 (iv)

Review Ex. 1

1. Q.3

EXCRISE NO. 1.6

1. Q.1 (ii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii)
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5

UNIT NO. 2

REAL AND COMPLEX NUMBERS.

EXERCISE NO. 2.1

1. Q.5
2. Q.6 Example. 2.

EXERCISE NO. 2.3

1. Q.3 (i, iii, iv) Example No. 2

EXERCISE NO. 2.4

1. Q.1. (i, iv)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (ii, iii, iv)

EXERCISE NO. 2.5

1. Q.1. (ii, v, vi)
2. Q.2 (iii, v)
3. Q.3. (v)
4. Q.4. (v, vi)
5. Q.5. (iv)
6. Q.6. (v , vi)
7. Q.7. (ii)

Review Exercise -2

1. Q.3 (iii)

UNIT NO. 3

LOGARITHMS

EXERCIECE NO. 3.1

1. Q.1 (ix, x)
2. Q.2 (i, ii, iii, iv)

EXERCISE NO. 3.2

1. Q.2 (iii, iv)
2. Q.4 (ii, iv)
3. Q.5 (i, ii)
4. Q.6 (iii ,iv)

EXERCISE NO. 3.3

1. Q.1 (vi)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (ii,iii,iv)
4. Q.4 (i)
5. Q.5 (ii) Example: 2, 3

EXERCISE NO. 3.4

1. Q.1 (i, iii, iv, vi, vii, viii)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (iv)
4. Q.4 (ii,iv)
5. Q.5 (iii)
6. Q.6 Log laws. Example No. iii

UNIT NO. 4

ALGEBRAIC EXPRESSIONS AND ALGEBRAIC FORMULAS.

EXERCISE NO. 4.1

1. Q.3. (iv, vii ,viii)
2. Q.4 (i , ii, iv)
3. Q.5 (iv, v, vi)

4. Q.6 (ii, iii, v) Example No. 3

EXERCISE NO. 4.2

1. Q.1 (ii)
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5
5. Q.6
6. Q.7
7. Q.8
8. Q.9
9. Q.11
10. Q.14
11. Q.15 (ii, iii)

EXERCISE NO. 4.3

1. Q.2 (i, ii, iii, vi)

EXERCISE NO. 4.4

1. Q.1 (vi, viii)
2. Q.2 (vii)
3. Q.3 (i , ii)
4. Q.4 (i , iii)
5. Q.5 (ii)
6. Q.6

EXERCISE NO. 4.5

1. Q.1 (iii)
2. Q.2 (iv)
3. Q.3 (ii , iv)
4. Q.4 (v) Example. 3, 5
5. Q.7 (iv)
6. Q.8

UNIT NO. 5

FACTORIZATION.

EXERCISE NO. 5.1

1. Q.1 (v, vi)
2. Q.2 (iv)
3. Q.3 (iii)
4. Q.4 (ii ,iii, iv)
5. Q.5 (iv, v,vi) Example –

EXERCISE NO. 5.2

1. (iv, vi)
2. Q.2
3. Q.3 (ii)
4. Q.5
5. Q.6 (i, ii, iii)
6. Q.7

EXERCISE NO. 5.4

1. Q.1 (5, 8)
2. Q.3 (l, vii, viii, ix)
3. Q.7

UNIT NO. 6

ALGEBRAIC MULTIPLICATION.

EXERCISE NO. 6.1

1. Q.2 (i, iv, v)
2. Q.3 (i, ii, iii)
3. Q.4 (ii)
4. Q.5 (i , iii)
5. Q.6
6. Q.7
7. Q.8
8. Q.10

9. Q.11

EXERCISE NO. 6.2

1. Q.3
2. Q.6
3. Q.8
4. Q.9
5. Q.11
6. Q.12
7. Q.13 Example No. 2, 3

REVIEW EX.6

1. Q.6 (ii)

EXERCIS NO. 6.3

1. Q.1 (vii, ix)
2. Q.2 (v)
3. Q.3 (i)
4. Q.4 (ii)
5. Q.5
6. Q.6
7. Q.7
8. Q.8 Example No. 3

UNIT NO. 7

LINEAR EQUATIONS AND INEQUALITIES.

EXERCISE NO. 7.1

1. Q.1 (ii , iii, iv, v, vi, vii, viii)
2. Q.2 (i , ii, iii, vi, viii) Example 2.

EXERCISE NO. 7.2

1. Q.2 (iv, v, vii, viii)

EXERCISE NO. 7.3

1. (i, ii,iv, vii, viii)
2. Q.5 (ii)
3. Q.6 (iii)

UNIT NO. 8

LINEAR GRAPHICS AND THEIR APPLICATION.

EXERCISE NO. 8.1

1. Q.3 (v)
2. Q.4 (a)
3. Q.5 (ii, iii, iv, v)

EXERCISE NO. 8.2

1. Q.2
2. Q.3 (b)
3. Q.4 (i, iii)

EXERCISE NO. 8.3

1. Q.3
2. Q.5 (i)
3. Q.6 (iii)

REVIEW EXERCISE -8

1. Q.4 (i)

UNIT NO. 9

INTRODUCTION TO CORDINATE GEOMETRY DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.

EXERCISE NO. 9.1

1. Q.1 (c , d)
2. Q.2 (v)

EXERCISE NO. 9.2

1. Q.3
2. Q.5
3. Q.7
4. Q.8
5. Q.9
6. Q,10

EXERCISE NO. 9.3

1. Q.1 (d, e, f)
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5

DEFINE:

1. Equilateral triangle.
2. An Isosceles triangle.
3. Right Angel triangle.

UNIT NO. 11

PARALLELOGRAMS AND TRIANGLES

1. Q.1 11.5
2. Q.3
3. Q.4
4. Q.5

UNIT NO. 12

LINE BISECTORA AND ANGLE BISECTORS.

- **UNIT NO. 12 COMPLETE**

UNIT NO. 17

PRACTICAL GEOMETRY-TRIANGLES.

EXERCISE NO. 17.1

1. Q.1 (iii , iv)
2. Q.2 (i ii)
3. Q.3
4. Q.4 (i)
5. Q.5 (ii)

Define centroid.

Define the point of concurrency.

EXERCISE NO. 17.2

1. Q,1 (i), (ii), (iii)
2. Q.2 (i), (ii),(iii)
3. Q.3 (iii)
4. Q.4 (ii)

EXERCISE NO. 17.3

1. Q.3
2. Q,4

EXERCISE NO. 17.4

1. Q.3

EXERCISE NO. 17.5

1. Q.2
2. Q.4
3. Q.6

(i) Find product of $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ -3 & 0 \\ 6 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 \\ 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$

(ii) Solve following linear equations by using 'Cramer's rule' $4x + y = 9, -3x - y = -5$

(iii) Find multiplicative inverse of $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

(iv) Simplify $\dfrac{(81)^n 3^5 - (3)^{4n-1}(243)}{(9)^{2n}(3)^3}$

(v) Simplify and write answer in form $a + bi \dfrac{1}{(2+3i)(1-i)}$

(vi) Find the value of 'a' if $Log_a 6 = 0.5$

(vii) Use Log to find the value of $\sqrt[3]{\dfrac{0.7214 \times 20.37}{60.8}}$

(viii) Simplify $\dfrac{x^6 - y^6}{x^2 - y^2} \div (x^4 + x^2 y^2 + y^4)$

(ix) Simplify $\dfrac{1}{2+\sqrt{3}} + \dfrac{2}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{3}} + \dfrac{1}{2+\sqrt{5}}$

9th Maths Paper

9th Class English Guess Paper 2023

QUESTION & ANSWER

- Chapter # 1(2,3,7)
- Chapter # 2(1,2)
- So Chapter # 3(3,4)
- Chapter # 4(2,3,7)
- Chapter # 6(2,5)
- But Chapter # 7(1,3,4)
- Chapter # 9(2,5)
- Chapter # 11(1,2,5)
- And Chapter # 10(1,2,4)

Guess class 9th English Translation

- Chapter # 1(3,6,9)
- Chapter # 2(1,3)
- So Chapter # 4(2,4,7)
- Chapter # 6(1,4)
- Chapter # 7(4,6,10)
- And Chapter # 9(8,10)

Guess class 9th English Sentence

- page 8(D)
- page 16(C)
- page 40(B)
- page 66(D)
- page 77(C)
- And page 98(D)

Guess class 9th English Comprehension

- unsolved(3,4,5,8,11,13)
- solved(2,3,4,5,9)

Guess class 9th English Summary

- Stopping by woods on a snowy evening

Guess class 9th English Letter Guess

Letter # 3,4,5,6,8,10,12

Note: MCQs From review exercises.

Story

- A friend is need is a friend indeed
- Honesty is the best policy

Passive voice From Board Grammar Page # 167,168 Exercise

English translation Exercises 1 to 10

Paragraphs My School, My Neighbor, My Best Teacher, Picnic

9TH CLASS ALL BOARDS IMPORTANT POINT

Translate the following paragraph into Urdu:

Paragraph No. 1

- The Arabs possessed a remarkable ……………… before the promulgation of Islam.

Paragraph No. 2

- When Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) ……………remembrance of Allah Almighty.

Paragraph No. 3

- In the fifth and sixth centuries, ……………… into the light of faith.
-

Paragraph No. 4

- The period of waiting had ……………………… message of Allah Almighty.

Paragraph No. 5

- Media helps people to …………………… house is to switch on the television?

Paragraph No. 6

- The preparation for this …………Zaat-un-Nataqin by the Holy Prophet (SAW)

Paragraph No. 7

- Yes, well said. It would ………………………… you to sum up the discussion.

Paragraph No. 8

- During the perilous journey………………. detail in accomplishing the task.

Paragraph No. 9

- Hazrat Asma (RA) was amongst ……………… empty-handed from her doorstep.

Paragraph No. 10

- Her grandfather, Hazrat Abu …………………covered it with a piece of cloth.

Paragraph No. 11

- "There are many examples ……………… faith in Pakistan. It has come to stay.

Paragraph No. 12

- Quaid-e-Azam was a man of …………………collectively and individually."

Paragraph No.13

- The whole journey of the …………………… own distinctive outlook on life."

Paragraph No. 14

- Today the Quaid's Pakistan is facing …………… and we are bound to succeed."

Paragraph No. 15

- Construction of the mosque ………………reign of his successor Mustafa

Paragraph No. 16

- The Sultan Ahmad mosque is …………………most popular tourist attraction.

Answers the Following Questions

- What type of land Arabia is?
- What was the condition of mankind before the holy prophet (saw)?
- Why was the Holy Quran sent in Arabic?

- What was the first revelation? 5. How will you define patriotism?
- What is the most important function that media performs?
- What are the qualities of a patriot?
- How does media provide entertainment?
- Why was Hazrat Abu Quhaffa worried?
- Give three reasons in support of your favorite TV program?
- How did Hazrat Asma (RA) console her grandfather?
- She lived a life of hardships but never swerved, comment?
- What message do you get from the life of Hazrat Asma (RA)?
- What is the central idea of the poem Daffodils?

This Question

- How can we become a strong nation?
- What was Quaid's concept of our nation? 16. What can be the possible solution to our present problems?
- Why Sultan Ahmed Mosque is also known as Blue Mosque?
- Who constructed the Mosque Sophia?
- How does the interior of the mosque look?
- What does Royal Kiosk mean?
- Why did the nurse ask Hira's sister to come and talk to her?
- Why does the speaker stop on the darkest evening of the year?
- Describe some qualities of the personality of the nurse in the story?
- What are the effects of drug addiction?
- Why did the nurse say " Where there is a will, there is a way"?
- What are the causes of drug addiction?
- How do you define noise pollution?
- What is the role of counseling in the prevention of drug addiction?
- How is transport a source of noise pollution?
- Why is noise hazardous for human health?
- How is the use of technology causing noise pollution?
- Who was Helen Keller?
- What makes you feel that the author is sad and depressed?
- What did she want to introduce in universities and why?